



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**DIGEST OF RECENT VIRGINIA DECISIONS.**

---

**Supreme Court of Appeals.**

Note.—In this department we give the syllabus of every case decided by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, except of such cases as are reported in full.

---

**CITY OF RICHMOND v. ROSE.**

Jan. 20, 1921.

[105 S. E. 554.]

Upon rehearing. Former opinion (102 S. E. 561) adhered to.

*H. R. Pollard*, of Richmond, for plaintiff in error.

*Fulton & Wicker*, of Richmond, for defendant in error.

PER CURIAM. Upon a rehearing of this cause, the court adheres to its former decision (127 Va. —, 102 S. E. 561), Judges BURKS and SAUNDERS concurring in the result, and Judge PRENTIS dissenting.

Affirmed.

---

**HUTCHESON v. SAVINGS BANK OF RICHMOND.**

Jan. 28, 1921.

[105 S. E. 677.]

**1. Fraudulent Conveyances (§ 295 (1)\*)—Fraud Must Be Clearly Alleged and Proven.**—Fraud in a conveyance must be clearly alleged and proven; every presumption of law being in favor of innocence, and not of guilt.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 6 Va.-W. [Va. Enc. Dig. 655.]

**2. Fraudulent Conveyances (§§ 271 (2), 295 (1)\*)—Proof Must Be Clear, Cogent, and Convincing; Burden on One Alleging Fraud.**—The proof in suit to set aside fraudulent conveyances must be clear, cogent, and convincing, and the burden rests on the party alleging the existence of fraud.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 6 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 659.]

**3. Fraudulent Conveyances (§ 295 (2)\*)—Fraud May Be Proved by Circumstances.**—Fraud in a conveyance may be proved, not only by positive and direct evidence, but by showing facts and circumstances sufficient to support the conclusion of fraud.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 6 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 659.]

**4. Fraudulent Conveyances (§ 163\*)—Fraudulent Intent, Concurred in by Both Parties, Vitiates Conveyance.**—A fraudulent intent, con-

---

\*For other cases see same topic and KEY-NUMBER in all Key-Numbered Digests and Indexes.